BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1811. [NUMBER 977.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Governor in Council understanding that the Cause of the interior communication by Water, between Bombay and the Northward, by the passage opposite to Tannah (which has been rendered navigable and Pilots appointed for the purpose of conducting Boats with safety through it) being hitherto so little frequented, is attributable to an apprehension, that all Boats passing the different Customhouse Chowkeys on Salsette, will be subject to the payment of anchorage and other fees, should the tide oblige them to anchor, near any of them during their passage; Notice is hereby given, that the Acting Custommaster at Salsette has been prohibited, from exacting aught in the way of anchorage or customs, on boats passing that interior channel, either to the Presidency, or from the Port of Bombay, to the stations to the Northward.

No exaction of any description, is therefore to be made from such boats, during the entire course of this Transit, under the single precaution, of their coming to and anchoring always on the Salsette side of the channel, and never on the opposite one, which whenever they prefer, the Tindals must be of course subject to the Rates in force, under the Marhatta Government.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D MAY 1811.

જાહીર·ખબર·થાએ·એ વીશે

શ્રી·ઠાંના·પરાંત·સાશટી·એ·ખાડી આંથી·ફુતર·તરપ·તરાંડા·જવાને·તથા આવાને·એ·શરકારે·વાટ·કીવીછે·ખી જુ ગાલબતો·શાલાંમત·જવાને·તથા·આ વાને·કુગી·એટલે·અરકાટી·રશતો·દેખા વાડમાંઠે·રાખીએછે·પંણ·થાનાંની·આ કીમાંથી·ઘના·થોડા·ગાલબતો·નાએકે· તેનુ·કારણ·એને·શ્રી·ઠાંનાનાં·કુરજાની ચોકીછે·તાંકું·વેટ·થઇ આ·એટલે·નગા રવારો·કરેછે·તારે·નગારવારો·કીદી·આ ને·દશાતુર·બેયછે·તે·કરથી·ગાલબતો·જ નાંનથી·આંઠે·શરકારમાં·આબંમ·થઇકુ· ને·શાંગ·શારવને·નાકીર·થાએ·એવુને· શાશટીનો·કરાટમ·આશાતર·એકુને·મ નાઇ·કીદીછે·જે·ગાલબતો·અંદરની·વા ટે·શ્રી·ચુબઇ·આવશે·તથા·શ્રી·ચુબઇ થી·કુતરમાં·જશે·તેકુની·પાશેથી·નગા રવારો·કીદી·તેની·અથવા·કાંઇ·દશાતુ રી·વશ્યુલ·કરવી·નકી *

આંઠે·જે·ગાલબતો·અંનદરની·વાટે· જતાં·વ·આવતાં·વોટના·શાંગ·શાશટી ની·તરપ·આવીને·નગારવારો·કરશે·તે પાશેથી·કરએક·બાબત·વશ્યુલ·જેશે· નકી·પરંતુ·કુએ·શાંબેનાં·તરપથી જાએ·ગાલબતો·શાંબેની·તર

૫થી·૩ી આથી·મરાઠી·શારકાર·ની·૬૨ા
ગુરીછે·તે·દાનડેલોને·આપવી·૫૬શે ❀
તા· ૨૩ મી·મેકે·શંને ૧૮૧૧
R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

જ્યાણીનચેઘનચેણે
ચેણીનેવજેપ્રાંતભાષી યાંઘડી
ણીનંદીતનેષમરૂઘતેમપયાષપયા
પયાષધ્યાષનચમમણીપમર્ગ મેંમ
પછેવષ્ણીગરૂઘતેષમતમપયાષ
પયાપયાષધ્યાનચમણીમ્જજષે ધીમે
ઇનમ્ભાણેપપયાષ્ઠેણીરિ પછેત
ધ્વંણીવષ્યાચેઘડીણીનંધકુત ધ્યે
ણીગરૂઘતેમતપષતાંતમચપ મી
વષ્યાચ્યાફુનજ્યાચ્યાચેણેમ્યા પ
ઇતતેધ્યે પેગમઘષ્યાપત તેધ્યેરૂંગ
નચમડામગીતાત તેધ્યું ત્યારૂંગનચપ
ધ્યાનાઘસ્તુનચેતાનતેમછેઇસનગ
રૂઘતેમતમણીમ્જપુનં ષનચમમંત
મણીમંમઘરેત્યાષરૂપધ્યાણીન
ણેષેજેભાણીઇધીરૂમસ્તમં મસ્તન
યાંણીમમઈમેરૂપછેમીણીગરૂઘતે
પાંતરૂેમગી ંમંણીચેમજજમરી ઇતી
રૂમીધ્વંમંણીચેમજજમચ્છન ધીત
ચેરૂમતીરૂત્યાજપાણીજનમંનચપડા
મેરૂમ્જણુનમીધ્વંમણીઘસ્તુગી ૫
ણીરૂનમનજે

મ્જણુમંણીગરૂઘતેપતરૂેમગી
મતાંપરૂેતાંપેવણીરૂેતમ્રેંગાસ્ટી રૂે
ધ્યેરૂેણીનમમગનપડામગીતીરૂ ત્યાજ
પાણીનરૂનરૂેમપીલીપરૂણીરૂ નધે
તીરૂધ્વંણીત્યાણીજાસ્યેનરૂેતમ્રેંમં મ
ણીનરૂેણીગરૂઘતેગાસ્યેનરૂેતમ્રેંમગે
ધ્યાજમમણીજનમનચીઘસ્તુગી ૫
રૂતીતાંડમ્નંરૂપ્માણીમ્નગેરૂ તાગીરૂ
23 મેરૂનં ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Will of KUDDYA Bibee Widow of MAHOMED EBRAIM BHICAJEE Subedar late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased being Committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to BUDDROODEEN BHORAY been AHMEDJEE BHORAY and MAHOMED ALLY been AHMEDJEE BHORAY respectively Mahomedans & Inhabitants of Bombay the Executors in the said Will named, all persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 23d day of May 1811.

TYRRELL.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of ROZA MARIA DE LIMA widow of CARLOS DE SILVA late of Bombay deceased being Committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to DOMINGOS DE MELLO sole Executor in the said Will named; all persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 22d May 1811.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Baxter, Son & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 27th Instant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

IN MEADOWS STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture; Some Books of China Paintings of Birds, Insects, Flowers, Fishes &c. A few Boxes of Hyson and Padree Souchong Tea; Some China Toys Pictures &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 25th May 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT Mr. DE FARIA'S Godowns Nesbitt Lane, an excellent stock of Old and Genuine Wines of different ages, which he can recommend with confidence.

MADEIRA from the Houses of *Monteiro, Oliveira* and *Malheiros* viz.

		Per Pipe	Quarter	per Dozen
Old Madeira - -	Rs.	800	205	28
Ditto less age, - -		700	180	25
Ditto, ditto, - - -		600	155	23
Ditto, ditto, - - -		500	130	20
Lisbon very old, - -		450	117	
Port from Oporto in ½ Quarter large Cask,		650	135	

Bombay, 27th April 1811.

TO BE SOLD

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY

CALENDER,

AND ALMANAC.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE,, 20*th* MAY 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Surgeon Andrew Jukes, to proceed to Europe on furlough on his private concerns.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23d May 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Lieut. R. A. Willis to officiate as French and Dutch Translator to Government during the absence of Mr. Osborne.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Governor.

On Monday evening, a public entertainment was given by Government, to his Excellency, Lieutenant General the Honourable John Abercromby, the Commander in Chief, in celebration of that important achievement to the interests of India, so favourably accomplished under his auspices, *the conquest of the Mauritius.*

To endeavor, to *do justice*, by any effort of description within our limited powers, to the very happy arrangements of this fete, and the superior style in which it was conducted, would literally be a vain, and impotent, essay, —we shall not however be entirely discouraged—but, notwithstanding our inability to produce a finished picture, attempt to pourtray, some *faint outline* of the leading features.

The Illumination, which, discarding minor objects, was directed to the attainment of one grand design, was confined to the front of the Building,—a space of 80 feet in breadth and 50 in height—it represented a lofty temple of Fire,—four massy columns, supporting a corresponding roof, having an arched entrance in the center, were closely studded with near ten thousand Lamps, and produced an astonishingly striking, and most beautiful effect.—The spaces not occupied by light, were filled with appropriate transparencies, painted expressly for the occasion—two Colossal figures, representing, Fame, * and Victory, inclining over the archway, two spacious compartments of Trophies of War, and the arms of the Abercromby family, which surmounted the whole, excited universal admiration; and so deservedly so, that perhaps, they would scarcely have been excelled, had they proceeded from the pencils of the most celebrated artists in this line in Great Britain, instead of the casual amateur performance of our little Island of Bombay,—in a word, the "tout ensemble" of the *illuminated front* was the most brilliant specimen of that sort of exhibition, we ever beheld.

The principal building, one hundred and fifteen feet in length, and seventy in breadth, represented a magnificent hall, with a vaulted roof over the center—it was divided, by a colonnade of Doric Pillars, (eleven of a side, two feet in diameter, seventeen in the shaft, and crowned with an entablature of three) into three several apartments, still however preserving the appearance of *one*, as the passage through the columns was uninterrupted. —The middle division, that appropriated to dancing, was thirty feet broad, with an arch of fifteen, springing from the cornice, making

* Fame held in her hand a scroll of paper on which was inscribed "*He supports a father's fame.*"

the altitude from the floor to the ceiling thirty five, and the two galleries at the sides for promenading twenty each, with flat roofs, level with the surface of the Entablature.

The walls at the sides, which were principally built open, with archways and windows, were faced in the solid parts with a range of Doric Pilasters corresponding to the number of Pillars in the centre, supporting the entablature, which was carried entirely round the whole.

The roof, the walls, all parts of the Building were elegantly painted, and relieved, in pink and white—the draperies and furniture, of pink and gold—at the upper end was erected a state canopy of very tasteful structure, behind and above which was seen a transparency of the Rising Sun; and on each side a view taken from the Isle of France, executed with great skill and effect, and which, by immediately carrying the mind to the scene of action, gave to many a slender tribute, which otherwise might not have been regarded "a local habitation and a name."

Thirty brilliant lustres, of the most costly fabric, and of the latest importation, were suspended from the roof, and shed a delicately diffusive yet sufficient light, without the aid of lamps,—while, several superb pier glasses of unusual grandeur, judiciously disposed, received the trembling radiance of the pendent chrystal on their polished fronts, which, being reflected in a multitude of different rays, produced an ever varying deception, and gave to objects lifeless and inanimate, the charms of motion.

To sum up all, as the Illumination on the outerpart of this Building was the most dazzling imaginable, so was the symmetry and ornament of the interior, the most graceful and magnificent.

To descend, from this descant ou a scene in fairy land, to minute detail of the minor occurrences of the evening, would be an example of the Bathos, which we do not feel inclined to supply; suffice it to say, that in *every* part of the entertainment, all that the Settlement could supply was bountifully provided: the supper and card rooms, were fanciful and pretty, the fireworks, music, and refreshments, Supper and wines, of the best kind; in fine, nothing was omitted that could contribute to render this great mark of public distinction, worthy o the high authority which consented, and of the distinguished Character who received it.

To those gentlemen, who have devoted that talents and attention to the preparation and management; of this unrivaled festivity, and which, in so limited a period, has been so happily accomplished, any tribute of applause from us, would perhaps be indecorous—but even if it were otherwise, it would still be unnecessary—they doubtless, found an ample compensation for all their trouble and anxiety, in the unqualified approbation expressed by every spectator, but more especially in the smiles of their fair countrymen, whose delight and satisfaction, was amiably, and conspicuously expressed, during the whole of the evening.

[*Bombay Gazette.*

We have thus availed ourselves of the correct and able description already given by our brother Editor of the Gazette of the public entertainment by Government on the 20th instant, in commemoration of the fall of the Mauritius, and are happy to add our tribute of applause at arrangements so admirably conducted,

To those who were absent, no description however able, can convey an adequate and just idea of the splendor and elegance of this *unrivalled* entertainment, nor of the temporary Pavilion which was so speedily erected on the open plain of the Esplanade, and whose illuminated front was admitted to be inferior to none of the most brilliant exhibitions of the kind ever witnessed in the metropolis of our own country.

We never remember to have seen so large a concourse of Natives assembled as on the present occasion, though they were successfully prevented from crowding on the premises appropriated for the entertainment. The greater part of the Esplanade was covered with the Native population of Bombay and of the neighbouring Island of Salsette, who were attracted from that distance by the novelty and expected brilliancy of the fete.

His Excellency Lieutenat General Abercromby appeared on the ground in full uniform at about half past nine, and proceeded through a line of troops formed by flank companies of His Majesty's 47th Regiment and of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry. A salute of 17 guns announced his arrival at the Pavilion where he was received by the Hon'ble the Governor and Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Rickards being unfortunately prevented by ill' health from attending the entertainment.

After a grand display of Fireworks the ball was opened by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson and Mrs. Lechmere and continued with great spirit for some time when the party retired to a most elegant Supper after which the following Toasts were given.

The King.

The Queen and Royal Family.

His Excellency Lieut. General Abercromby and the conquest of the Mauritius, with three times three.

General Abercromby rose and in a short but elegant address returned thanks for the distinguished mark of public approbation which had been conferred upon him and concluded by giving the health of

Mr. Duncan.

The Navy and Army.

The Hon'ble East India Company.

Lord Minto and the Governments of Bengal and Madras.

Sir Samuel Achmuty and success to the expedition.

The Ladies of the settlement.

After Supper an illuminated Balloon was let off, which rose in grand style and was a long time visible. It is not yet known where it alighted but is supposed to have proceeded to a considerable distance in the Marhatta country.

The dancing again commenced and continued to a late hour, nor did the brilliancy of the scene lose any effect until the rising Sun began to eclipse the minor artificial illuminations of the night.

The arrival of the Carmarthen from the Isle of France has put us in possession of the following articles of information.

An expedition, consisting of a detachment of the 22d regiment, H. M. ships Staunch and Eclipse together with the Parquhar Schooner and Dutchess of York transport, sailed from the Isle of France against the French settlement of Tamatave in Madagascar, on the 9th of February. Having succeeded they were on the point of returning when a violent gale came on; from which, the only vessel that escaped was the Eclipse. The whole of the French garrison which was already on board the Dutchess of York is supposed to have perished. Three of the black crew belonging to her were picked up by the Eclipse.

The Hurricane season is represented to have been the most violent that has occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the Island. During the whole of the month of February and the greater part of March it blew unusually hard attended with a great deal of rain. Several vessels bound from Port Louis to Bourbon were never heard of and others were forced to Madagascar. On the 4th February it blew a very violent gale, in which the Fancy brig from the Cape was wrecked in the mouth of the Harbour; three men were drowned; and some Ladies, the wives of officers of the 72d regiment were with difficulty saved.

On the night of the 5th of March the Melville, having that day sailed from Port Louis for Madras with 500 troops and followers on board, encountered a gale which dismasted her and compelled her to proceed to Bourbon. The troops disembarked and are to go to Madras in another vessel. Thirteen men were killed by the fall of the Mizen mast.

On the night of the 20th March a most violent hurricane set in at Port Louis, but as it fortunately blew across the Harbour, it only forced the Indiamen up against the soft ground on the North side, from which they received no damage. The town and barracks suffered much.

The Windham and Ceylon sailed for England on the 3d of April. The Packet for England from Bombay sent by the Carmarthen was forwarded in a swift sailing schooner the Wellesley on the 24th February.

At the Mauritius the thermometer in the shade stood at 88° and in the sun at 125°.

Having been kindly favored with the English newspapers, which were brought by H. Majesty's ship the Lion we have availed ourselves of the opportunity to give extracts from them in this day's paper. They consist only of three in Dec. viz. the 3d 4th and 5th and 7 in Nov. namely the 1st 2d 3d 4th and 5th and 23d and 28th of Nov.

We regret exceedingly that they are so few in number and not in a regular series; especially as the one which would have contained the most interesting matter, namely the debate in the two houses of Parliament on the last adjournment is wanting. The only important article connected with that debate to be found in these papers is the list of the Peers who voted and divided on that question. From this list, perhaps a pretty exact notion of the state of parties may be formed. The number of Lords present were 144. The whole number of the House of Lords including Scotch and Irish Peers and Bishops is, we believe, about 300. Allowing one third of that number for those who are absent from the kingdom, and for invalids, Minors and Catholics, it should seem that about 100 members absented themselves from policy on this critical occasion.

We find nothing in these papers from which any idea can be formed of this debate, except that it appears to have been conducted with considerable warmth and perhaps with acrimony; we are led to form this conclusion from perusing the following paragraph in the Courier of the 4th Dec. which is the only one that contains any allusion to this debate; and for which reason we have published it, and not from any admiration either of the language or the sentiments.

"We have been much amused by an article published by the Opposition and purporting to be a reply to the observations we made on Saturday, upon the propriety of the last Adjournment of the two Houses.—After continuing the reply through two mortal columns, they close it by saying that "such an inconsistent medley of spleen and nonsense carries its own cure, and in the formation of such reasoners, hatred seems to have wisely provided, as in the case of certain poisonous reptiles, a sufficient antitode in their heads for the venom and maliguity of their hearts."

"It is strange that such pains should be taken to make a reply to spleen and nonsense. But the fact is, that the spleen and the soreness are on the side of the Opposition. They are galled by the truth of the observations we made, and they begin to fear that they are doomed still to range the wild and barren heaths of Opposition. The prospect of place and power recedes rapidly from their sight, and gloom overcalls those faces that were erst lighted up with hope and joy. The chief birds are taking flight—Lord Grey sets off in a day or two to Howick, there to remain till February. The minor wings remain in town to brood over their sorrows and their disappointment, and occasionally to pen articles dull as their own heads and dreary as their own hearts. How shall we remove those fears that haunt their imaginations respecting the Sovereign? They are quite terrified at the precedent, "which," say they, "has been established, by which the unlawful imprisonment of the person of a King might be successfully protracted for weeks." Now this is a danger which, with all our disposition to being alarmists, we had not foreseen, and which it does require no inconsiderable share of gravity to hear stated without laughing—Not that we are disposed to blame this excessive sensibility, these extreme fears with respect to the Sovereign. They are the result of ardent affection for his person. What but that could have made them desirous of relieving him and his servants from the cares and toils of Government? What but that could induce them to accept the thankless task of administering the affairs of a country according to them, so enslaved, so unhappy, and so broken down? Great joy must it be to them to find their fears unfounded—that there is no chance of their being called to the irksome duties of office—that the King will speedily "be himself again" and that ere long they may have the fecility of carrying in person to him their congratulations upon his release from "unlawful imprisonment, domestic captivity and seclusion".

The Bombay Gazette of Wednesday last contains an article of intelligence said to have been received overland by the last dispatches, the omission of which (if it be correct), in our extra of the 20th instant, would expose us to the imputation of neglect or of a worse trangression. It says that, "an Article from the Frankfort Journal, dated London the 10th of January states, that our beloved Monarch was improving in his health and that the hopes of his recovery were gaining increased probability." We should be the first to announce with joy any tidings calculated to inspire reasonable hopes of a speedy recovery of the health of our beloved sovereign. And such we should most probably have conceived the article in question, to be, had the fact corresponded with the above statement; notwithstanding the direct communication from England, to the Minister at the Porte, of a later date, was silent on the subject. But the fact is, that the article appears in a Francfort Journal of the 10th of January and not as news from England of the 10th January. It must therefore be considered as a fortnight earlier than the direct intelligence from England.

Besides which the gratifying hopes which such an article was calculated to excite and which alone gave to it any interest were but too sadly negatived by the state and progress of the Regency proceedings as announced in the latest intelligence from England.

We have been favored with the perusal of two private letters from Madras, containing so interesting a picture of the late storm and its horrors as they passed under the immediate view of the respective writers, the one at sea, the other on shore, that we have no doubt our readers will excuse the following extracts from them.

"The surf, was rising violently on the 1st and gradually encreased to the second throughout, in the evening of which day the weather put on every appearance of a storm. I was occupied from six o'clock in the evening till five next morning in securing the doors and windows of my house, during which time I was repeatedly obliged to shift my cloaths, which were dripping with wet. My family was compelled to move three different times into different rooms; and a Lady who occupied an upper apartment in the third story was literally blown out of her room, which was accordingly abandoned to the fury of the wind and rain.

"The situation of the house is within 500 yards of Marmalong bridge to the South and West; and on the North is the Long Tank. Between the house and bridge is a large village, most fortunately on a rising ground. All night long the most dismal howlings and lamentations from the village "borne on the blast" were distinctly heard by me. On looking out at day break, I was absolutely alarmed for my own strong castle; for I perceived three distinct rivers rushing down upon my domain. Most fortunately; a small bridge at the South end of the Garden held and, about 12 o'clock on the 3d, carried off this accumulation of water. I immediately conjectured that the great river Adiar, over which Marmalong bridge extends, had overflowed and caused the inundation. But I was at a loss to account for the extraordinary violence of the irruption. For the Adiar, at it's utmost ordinary height in the monsoon, does not exceed twenty feet. The bridge is 30 foot from the bottom of the channel. About half a century ago, the river did top the bridge. The bridge has lately been widened by filling up the buttresses of the arches from the foundation and the parapet has been considerably heightened, so as to make it nearly 36 feet high. In the center of the bridge are ornamental pillars, ten feet above the parapet. A conception may accordingly be formed of the dreadful height the river had risen to from the fact of its nearly covering the tops of these pillars. I rode out in the morning and found the river 300 yards nearer my garden than usual, and rushing at the rate of 6 or 8 knots. The whole of the new parapet, of solid brick and chunam, of the thickness of 6 feet, was totally washed away on both sides. The large village was divided into three islands, and the inhabitants crowded together on the highest spot they could find. A very beautiful bridge recently constructed about two miles below Marmalong and the great Southern thoroughfare was lifted up and doubled over like the leaf of a book; a part of it only in the centre being left standing. This dreadful inundation was caused by the great Chumbrumbancum Tank which covers a space of four and twenty miles, having burst its banks."

Some beautiful native gardens and villages about five miles above the bridge to the Westward were I hear swept away, but thank God few lives have been lost."

"The Dover, you must observe, was unrigged and refitting, which precluded all chance of getting to sea and was oblig'd to trust to anchors and cables—it blew very fresh the whole of the 1st and no boats could leave the Beach. On the 2d it increased to a gale; by 10 or 11 o'clock; at which time a Brig drove very near us apparently in great distress, humanity induced us to strain every nerve to assist her and observing she had an anchor without any cable to it, we sent two large boats with a bowser and 28 men to endeavor to secure her, they just reached her when the gale increas'd considerably, and sad to relate she founder'd with several of her crew,—the boats with much difficulty saved it; but the wind and sea had so much increas'd that they could not get back to the ship—and bore away before the wind; they were however fortunate enough to get on shore safe. By 12 o'clock we had two anchors ahead and were riding pretty well, many of the small vessels were then going adrift in all directions; during the evening the sea rose to an alarming height and the surf broke where we were riding in 9 fathoms water. We had previously bent storm stay-sails & got what sails bent the state of the ship would admit of—to take advantage of any favorable circumstance that might recur. About ten set we parted the best bower cable—but held on with the small; we then cut away the sheet anchor and veer'd to two cables on the small bower, and one on the sheet, all new. We then entertain'd most sanguine hopes that she would ride the gale out; but alas, our hopes were but of short duration. From the violent motion of the ship we were oblig'd to keep all hands attending the Cables to prevent their chafing, and, poor fellows, we could not allow them time to get any thing to eat during the day.

The rain which had been pouring in torrents since daylight continued and if possible encreased in quantity; at 8 o'clock we were riding a great strain and labouring very much, flashes of lightning now and then discovered to us a few vessels at anchor and many on the beach, tremendous squalls came on and each one exceeded the former in violence—the wind veered from N. E. to E. N. E. Still we held one—at last the bell struck 6 (11 o'clock), and almost immediately the small bower cable parted—she drove with the sheet as though nothing was down; the cable was then cut and the fore stay sail hoisted but instantly it blew to ribbands; a sail we had for a fore sail shared the same fate, and in less then 10 minutes she struck; dreadful moment! I shall never forget it; 200 men expecting every moment to be their last; the lower masts were immediately out away to ease her as much as possible and every man secured himself as well as he could to prevent being washed overboard by the sea which made a clear passage over us. In this situation we remained until daylight which appeared to me at least 10 hours—when it did arrive, what a scene of ruin and devastation was presented to our view. The Chichester which we left holding on, was at some distance from us, and hardly a vestige of her above water, the beach as far as we could see lined with wrecks."

* * * * * * * * *

"We got our little boat launched and sent on shore at the risque of every life who went in her to get any assistance. The Governor of the Hospital Lieut. Ninus, got a boat off and saved the crew of the Chichester, who were much worse off than we were."

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page.)

House preparatory to the arrival of the King and Royal Family. They are expected to be completely fitted up in less than a fortnight. Three rooms are now being white-washed and prepared in that wing of the Palace which is called the Prince's end; as was so named from the circumstance of the Prince of Wales having passed his earlier years in them. It is not true that the Duke of Catabridge superintends the arrangements; his Royal Highness will not interfere in any respect. Mr. Bott, the King's principal and confidential Page, arrived in town from Windsor yesterday for the express purpose of expediting the whole; and his instructions were given to him by his Majesty personally.

BONAPARTE.—His exercises on horseback, in hunting, &c. are excessive, and such as to absorb the whole of his mind. He is now improving the breed of horses, several fine ones which he received as a present from Alexander (originally purchased for him in England). These he is crossing with some of the best of his Arabian stud. His tyranny in Paris is such, that he has frequently stopped the performances at the theatres, at any passage that offended him, and given orders for it to be omitted in future representations! The French, who, at one time, fell almost by millions in the cause of liberty, are perhaps the only people on the earth that could with a good grace, submit to such despotism. A Frenchman would avoid the mauvaise honte with more caution than he would all the vices on earth. His own peculiar motto is, "what thou doest, do it politely." Liberty was, at one time, the fashion of France; it never was a principle. Slavery and servility now, more degrading than that of the Bramin, for in the latter it is the work of long habit, seem to have levelled all distinctions even of intellect, ; and to excel each other in submission to Napoleon, seem as much a passion or an ambition in a Frenchman, as the cap of liberty was fourteen years ago. Among other Parisian *on dits* it is said that, from each aniversary of the birth of the first son of Napoleon, till his arrival at age, some great public institution is to commence its date. The accouchment of the Empress is expected to take place about Christmas. On this occasion we may expect a blasphemous application of the words of our immortal Bard, on the period in which

"——no charm has power to strike,
So holy and so sacred is the time."

NOVEMBER 28.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at Mr. Perceval's house, in Downing-street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Lords Wellesley, Liverpool, Bathurst, Westmoreland, Camden, and Mulgrave, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Yorke. The Council sat till twelve, when the Members proceeded to the Council Office, to attend the Meeting of the Privy-Council.

The deliberations of the Privy-Council lasted till half-past three o'clock. It was attended by all the persons whose names we enumerated, including among them Lord Grenville—there were upwards of one hundred, double the number that attended in 1788. Before the Privy Council called in the Physicians, the several questions that should be put to them by the President of the Council, Earl Camden, were debated and carried. They were in substance the same as those put to the Physicians in 1788, viz.:

"1. Whether his Majesty's indisposition rendered him incapable of meeting his Parliament and of attending to any sort of public business?"

"2. What is your opinion of the duration of his Majesty's malady, and of the probability of a cure?

"3. Do you give this opinion from the particular symptoms of his Majesty's disorder, or from your experience of complaints of a similar nature?"

Another question, we understand, was added to the above—Whether, when persons advanced in life laboured under the malady, the prospect of recovery was or was not diminished?

Four only of the five Physicians attended—Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Halford, Dr. Heberden, and Dr. Willis. Dr. Baillie was not examined, it being deemed necessary to leave him in attendance upon his Majesty. Dr. Deynolds is the only one of the Physicians who had attended his Majesty during his illness, in 1788. To the questions put them, we have the pleasure to say, the answers were unanimously favourable. They all gave it as their opinion, that though his Majesty was not at present capable of attending to public business, or of meeting his Parliament, they had the most confident belief of his recovery: that the disorder was mild in its nature: that his Majesty's bodily health had not suffered: but they added, that it was obviously impossible for them to fix the precise time when the recovery (which they most firmly believed would be effected) would take place; though we hear, they conceived it very probable that the period would not be distant. His Majesty is said to have suffered some inconvenience recently, from an obstruction in the bowels; but it was expected that before the physicians returned, this would be entirely removed. We hear, likewise, that within the last twenty-four hours, a material change has taken place in the state of his Majesty's mind.

The Privy Council assembled again this day, be[fore] two, and most of the Privy Councillors [in] the present yesterday attended. Dr. Baillie, and Mr. Dundas, of Richmond, were examined. They arrived about a quarter before one, and the Council proceeded to examine them a little after one.

NOVEMBER 28.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the destination of the Sir William Pulteney was altered from Madras and Bengal, to Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

The following extra ships were thus stationed, viz.—the Cambridge, and Lord Wellington, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal; David Scott, for Madeira and Bengal; a new ship, building at Chester, for Madeira and Bengal; Wm. Pitt, Lord Forbes, and Lady Lushington, for Bengal direct.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 20.—Letters from our army in Portugal state, that the watering parties of both armies draw their water from the same wells in front of the encampment, and behave under the flag of truce with great civility to each other. A parcel of jack tars, stationed in a battery, was at the wells as our watering party, and the French soldiers gave them brandy for a little bread. It was described by the Officer who commanded as a most comical scene; the hearty appearance of our sailors to the squalid figures of the French troops, made a striking difference. Some of our tars danced one of their hornpipes in the true main-deck style, which appeared to amuse the Frenchmen highly. Six hundred seamen and royal marines are stationed in different batteries in front of the British line.—The fine battalion of royal marines now here from the eastward and, destined for foreign service, are to embark to-day for Lisbon, where they will be of infinite service wherever they may be wanted.

DECEMBER, 4.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived this morning, and brought two articles of an important, though not unexpected nature. Sweden has soon been forced to feel the blessings and the independence she has acquired by being under a French Prince, elevated, as Bonaparte told us, by the free, unbiassed voice of the Swedes—He has compelled her to declare war against this country.

On the 25th ult. war was formally declared again Great Britain. This news was brought by the Auckland packet, arrived at Yarmouth yesterday, probably the last packet we shall have from Sweden.

The Rusians are said to have concluded an Armistice with the Turks—may, it is added in some accounts, that Peace has actually been concluded, Turkey ceding Wallachia and Moldavia.

"*Copenhagen, Nov.* 17.

"Intelligence has been received here of an Armistice between the Russian and Turkish armies, the tenor of which is said to justify the expectation of peace being soon re-established between Russia and the Porte.

"*Stockholm, Nov.* 19.

"A courier arrived here from Paris a few days ago, soon after which M. Alquier, the French Minister, delivered in a note to the Minister of State, containing certain requisitions intimately connected with the commercial interests of the country, to which a peremptory answer was demanded within a specified time; various consultations were held, and several alarming reports were in circulation; but it subsequently appeared, that the demand of the Emperor Napoleon was, an entire and strict adherence to the present Continental System, and that the reply of our Government has been of the most conciliatory nature. Advices from St. Petersburgh, inform us of an Armistice, or, according to others, a Treaty of Peace, having been concluded between General Kamenski and the Grand Vizier, by which the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia are ceded to Russia.

"*Stockholm, Nov.* 20.

It is now certain that the Emperor Napoleon has demanded of our Government an immediate declaration of war against England, and the confiscation of all colonial produce in our ports. The former of these demands has been acceded to, and Declaration will appear in a few days. The confiscation is not yet determined on, but our Government has consented to prohibit for the future the importation of colonial produce under all and every flag whatever.

"*Gottenburgh, Nov.* 26.

"By a Courier who arrived this morning from Stockholm, the declartion of war against England has been received here; it is understood that it will be publicly read in church on Sunday next."

THE CATHOLICS.

The Catholic Committee met in Dublin on Thursday last, pursuant to adjournment. The Petition to Parliament, prepared by the Sub-Committee, was read.

Mr. John Byrne begged to propose a measure which he hoped would receive the concurrence of the Committee. The object I have in view is to solicit a convocation of an Aggregate Meeting, and if the persons composing that meeting, should think it fitting, it is my intention to propose to them to substitute, in the place of a Petition, an Address to the Prince of Wales, as Regent. We have every reason to expect from the Prince such favour as will entirely supersede the necessity of petitioning.

Mr. Byrne then moved the following Resolutions "Resolved, That an Aggregate Meeting be convoked, to consider the propriety of substituting and Address suitable to the occasion, in place of the Petition recently resolved on—in case of the establishment of the Regency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at this important juncture."

Mr. Hussey.—I expected to have heard another argument from Mr. Byrne, namely, that it would be indelicate to disturb the new Ministry. We all know the integrity of the new Ministry; we have had ample specimens of their delicacy, by their having agreed, on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, not to disturb the King's conscience. The probability of their again coming into power, is one strong reason why we ought not to abandon our Petition.

Mr. O'Connell,. It is a most fortunate circumstance for the Catholics, that the late Aggregate Meeting preceeded, in point of time, that misfortune which we (the Catholics) deplore as sensibly as any other of his Majesty's subjects—I mean our gracious Sovereign's illness. Our most inveterate enemies cannot say, that by our resolution to petition we meant any disrespect either to our King or to his successor,

The Charman then read the original Resolution; which being put in the usual form Mr. Byrne was left in a minority of two—namely, the Gentleman who seconded the motion and himself.

In addition to the regiments mentioned as likely to be sent to Portugal immediately, is the Queen's, or 2d Foot.

A volunteering from the Militia will, it is said, take place in a short time, and the battalions of several regiments be increased. These highly popular corps, the Scots Royals, Inniskillens, 42d, and the Rifle Corps, to have each four battalions; the 7th, 43d, 52d, and 71st, to have each three battalions.

A letter by the Gottenburg Mail contains the following particulars of the demands made by Bonaparte upon Sweden:—

"GOTTENBURGH, NOV. 26.

"In respect to the demands on the part of France to our Court, we learn, from good authority, that they consist of the following:—

"1. That a declaration of war shall be issued by Sweden against Great Britain.

"2. That all British property and colonial produce, by whatever means imported into Sweden, shall be confiscated.

"An unconditional answer was required from the Swedish Government on both these matters; and the reply was to be given within five days from their delivery, in default of which the French Minister was to quit Stockholm.

"Sweden transmitted the following ultimatum:—

"To the 1st—That a declaration of war, as required, shall be issued by the Swedish Government against Great Britain;

"To the 2d—That a limited time shall be allowed for the investigation of the subject; and if it shall be found that, subsequent to the 24th of April, merchandize from England have been introduced into Sweden illicity, sentence shall be pronounced as respects it, according to the laws of the country.

The following letter from Stockholm, gives a curious instance of French finesse:—

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 20.

"Bernadotte's wife has been detained by the French at Hamburgh, under the pretence that the new Crown Prince had not influenced Sweden to conform to the Continental system, and other measures hostile to Great Britain. This is nothing but a contrivance to remove the odium of the steps to be taken from Bernadotte, by falsely representing his unwillingness to resort to them."

The seizures and confiscations in the Prussian ports continue with unabated activity. The ships which were at Memel, amounting, it is supposed, to forty or fifty in number, have all been seized. An army of 40,000 men had also been assembled on the Prussian coast, for the purpose of enforcing obdience to the rigorous new system of exclusion by which Bonaparte boasts to his miserable slaves that England shall soon be obliged to sue for peace at his hands!—The losses occasioned in the Baltic by recent gales have been numerous; and almost all the letters received yesterday from Prussian ports, contain some melancholy accounts of that description. The tempestuous weather, has, it seems, extended further to the north.—At Archangl seven vessels were lost, six returned leaky, and about one hundred sail had come back to the bar, where they must remain during the winter.

The Konigsberg letters mention, that the utmost severity is continued with respect to trade, and that it is presumed that all the ships seived at Pillau will have their cargoes condemned, and publicly sold.

WINDSOR.—DEC. 4.

Her Majesty begins to appear in better spirits.

The Princess Mary, accompanied by two Ladies, visited Frogmore Gardens, during her Majesty's absence; the health of her Royal Highness has been much impaired by the great fatigue of incessant attendance on her late much-loved departed sister.

The King, to the great joy and pleasure of all his friends, has been in a progresive state ot amendment for these three days past, and every symptom portends the approach of a state of convalescence. Report says, that his Majesty is to be removed to the Queen's Palace, but no indications of that nature have been made in the Castle, at least no orders have been given for any preparatory measures usual on such occasions.

The Duke of Montrose arrived on a visit at the Castle to-day.

The amended state of his Majesty's health, and the important news from Portugal, have diffued universal joy amongst the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood: every true lover of his country must feel a deep and lively interest in both events; and particularly in regard to his Majesty's melancholy situation those who best know his many amiable qualities, know best how to appreciate his worth, and lament his sufferings.

We are extremely concerned to say, that, from the close confinement of the Princess Mary upon the late Princea Amelia, together with the grief for her death, her Royal Highness is now in a low and nervous state.

The Duke of Brunswick dined with Mr. Alderman Hunter, in Spring-gardens, on Thursday last.

The Duchess of Argyll.—The Scotch Papers announce the marriage of the Duke of Argyll with Lady Paget, her Ladyship having obtained a divorce, by the Scotch laws, from her husband, Lord Paget, eldest son to the Earl of Uxbridge. Her Ladyship is third daughter to the late Earl of Jersey, and has, we believe, ten children living by her divorced Lord, to whom she has been married fifteen years. She is now 36 years of age. Lord Paget is six months older than the Duke of Argyll: they are both in their 42d year. Her Ladyship can boast of having married two of the handsomest and most accomplished men of the age, both sons of Irish Gentlewomen, raised to rank and honours by their beauty and virtues.

Irish Suicide.—A Gentleman resident in the city of Dublin, having become embarrassed in his circumstances lately, determined to destroy himself. With this intent he took his case of pistols, and loaded them with powder and ball—then retiring to his study he put one of them to his head, but the fear of having his body buried as a *felo de se*, in the highway, with a stake driven through it, arrested his arm, and a thought struck him that he might accomplish his purpose without incurring that dreadful ignominy. He accordingly rang the bill for his man servant to whom, on entering the room, he communicated his purpose, and having thrown himself into a chair, ordered him, in a positive tone of voice, to take up the pistols, and shoot him through the head with one, and through the heart with the other. Pat, as a faithful and attentive servant, immediately proceeded to obey his master's orders; but just as he was drawing the trigger, a thought struck him also, which delayed their execution. In his various services he had attended his masters upon many occasions of duels, where they went out to be shot by other people, on all of which he recollected they never failed to be accompanied to the ground by a surgeon. He therefore, concluded, that the same precaution ought to be used on the present occasion, and he accordingly ran off to the next street, and called in a very eminent surgeon to

be preſent at the fatal ceremony. It is almoſt needleſs to obſerve that the Surgeon, on his arrival, prevented the affectionate and dutiful domeſtic from ſhooting his maſter. The latter, diſappointed in his expectation of freeing himſelf from his cares in this way, ſet off immediately for the Iſle of Man, where he now is.

DECEMBER 5th.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWELVE.

3 per Ct. Conſ——Do. Ac. 67⅛
Reduced 66⅛—Omnium 4⅞ 5 diſ.

REVENUE CAUSES.

At the Exchequer Sittings, yeſterday, two Cauſes of very general intereſt came on;—the one relative to the ſmuggling of tea from China on board Eaſt India ſhips— the other reſpecting the collection of the taxes.

In the former the Solicitor General ſtated, that the practice of ſmuggling teas on ſhore from the Eaſt India ſhips on their paſſage up the channel to the river, had been found to prevail to a great extent; that as the duty was about 90 per cent, the temptation to this practice was very ſtrong; that it was neceſſary, therefore, to guard the more vigilantly againſt it; that the law, in caſes where it appeared to have taken place, had ſubjected the Captain to a penalty of 200l. and that the only way of diſcovery, was by comparing the manifeſt of what had been taken on board at China, with the quantity regularly delivered in this country. In the preſent inſtance, however, he was not diſpoſed to proceed with rigour the deficiency having been very ſmall indeed, only four cheſts out of nearly 18 thouſand. He beſides underſtood, that the defendant, a Captain of an Eaſt Indiaman, was a gentleman of excellent character; that this was his firſt voyage as Captain; that it was poſſible ſuch a ſmall deficiency might have originated in miſtake, or have been without the knowledge of the Captain, and from what he had heard of him he could not believe that he would have ſworn to the correctneſs of his accounts, knowing the reverſe. At the ſame time, it was important it ſhould be underſtood, that be the deficiency large or ſmall, the Captains were liable to the penalty. A compromiſe was then agreed to on both ſides.

In the latter caſe the Solicitor General obſerved, that this was an information againſt one Purdy, or Warding, a Collector of Taxes, for charging ſome poor farmers of Norfolk, with more than the ſums at which they had been rated. He mentioned ſome of the rates, which were but ſmall, generally about 2l. or 3l. upon which the defendant had laid an advance of near 1l. each, putting the exceſs in his own pocket. The Jury, he hoped, would think this proſecution properly inſtituted, for as it was the duty of Government to take care that the Revenue was properly collected, ſo it was no leſs its duty to prevent ſuch impoſitions by its agents in the collection. Theſe ſimple men, it appeared, having confidence in the Collector, had paid his demands without examination, and the impoſition, conſidering that the defendant had pocketted the exceſs, could hardly be regarded in point of criminality as leſs than an actual robbery. To his very great ſurprize, however, he was informed that the Collector was a moſt reſpectable man—a ſubſtantial farmer, and very much eſteemed in his neighbourhood; and that he had even occaſionally aſſiſted the ſmall farmers round about with loans to enable them to meet the Government demands. Here, then had his fooliſh, and he muſt ſay, wicked man, forfeited ſo valuable a character, and loſt his ſituation for ſo trifling a conſideration. He had been applied to in his favour, but his ſenſe of public duty compelled him to bring the matter forward. When a verdict ſhould be given for the Crown, it would then be time enough to conſider how far the circumſtances might warrant a mitigation of the penalty.—

It was ſtated on the part of the defendant, that he was extremely ſorry for what had happened; that he felt gratefull to the Solicitor-General for the lenity which he had ſhewn a diſpoſition to exerciſe; and that even the Commiſſioners were ſo convinced of his reſpectability in other reſpects, that they had recommended as much lenity in his caſe as poſſible.

The Lord Chief Baron mentioned that this put him in mind of a ſingular occurrence which took place ſome time ago. A man of conſiderable property had been tranſported for ſtealing all the paper and pens he could lay hands upon in the different courts of juſtice, though it was a practice which it was hardly poſſible he could have made 20l. a year.

A verdict by conſent was immediately entered for the Crown.

The Owen Glendower, Capt. Selby, was releaſed from quarantine on Friday, at Portſmouth. She left Gibraltar on the 10th, and Cadiz on the 17th laſt.—The Hibernia, Captain C. White, with Lord Valentia and ſuite on board, arrived at Gibraltar in nine days, from Spithead. The Hibernia and Blake were the only ſhips at Gibraltar. The Owen, Glendower brought Diſpatches from Gen. Graham at Cadiz.—The caſes of fever, both at Gibraltar and Cadiz, had very greatly diminiſhed.

The Hibernia goes as Admiral Hood's flag ſhip.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

Ordnance-place, Chatham, Nov. 27, 1810

SIR—You will very much oblige a conſtant reader of your Paper, by giving the following paragraph a place in the Courier:—

"The Tremendous, of 74 guns, which was eſterday undocked at Chatham, has been re-built y a plan different to that which has hitherto been praſtiſed. The Projector, in deviating from the old ſyſtem, has had various advantages in view, viz. durability, ſtrength, ſafety, œconomy in repair, and a decreaſed conſumption of that very important article, Oak Timber. To enter into a full deſcription of the conſtruction of this ſhip, would conſiderably exceed the limits of a Newſpaper; it will, therefore, be only neceſſary to obſerve, that a great alteration has been made in the arrangement of the materials, by adopting the ſyſtem of truſſing, which, in fact, is the principle on which every fabric, but a ſhip, is conſtructed. It is expected that by this plan of ſubſtituting the triangle for the rectangle (which will conſequently relieve the ſaftenings in a great degree from their ſtrain, and communicate to the abulmento), ſhe will receive an additional ſecurity, when rolling, pitching, and ſailing on a wind, as the materials are ſo diſpoſed, that they cannot move, without forcing themſelves into a leſs ſpace than they originally occupied. This departure from the old plan of Naval Architecture, is particularly entitled to the conſideration of the practical mechanic and the ſcientific mathemaitician, and the Projector is entitled to the thanks of that community, whoſe intereſts are ſo materially connected, with the merits of his undertaking. The Projector has been engaged a very conſiderable time, in bringing his invention to maturity, and the ſuperior Boards have permitted him, without any reſtriction whatever, to rebuild the Tremendous on his own plan. This liberal conduct have evinced their deſire to give every encouragement to thoſe whoſe time and attention have been occupied in ſtudying to improve the art of ſhip-building; and from the enlightened character of the preſent Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, the Projector may look with confidence to every countenance and ſupport to which it may be found he is entitled; and there is no doubt he will meet with the ſame encouragement, whatever change may hereafter take place, in the adminiſtration of Naval Affairs. The ſhip with the view to aſcertain her ſtrength, has undergone a very ſevere trial, which proved highly ſatisfactory. And when afloat it was propoſed, ſhe ſhould take in her bowſprit, fore and mizen-maſts, by which ſhe would have had to ſuſtain a great weight at her extremities, not having her main-maſt, nor any kind of ballaſt to counteract it: but the firſt trial having proved with certainty her ſtrength, any further experiments have been deemed unneceſſary.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your very obedient Servant,
"J. SMITH."

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

From Mr. Huskiſon's Pamphlet, juſt publiſhed, entitled, "The Queſtion ſtated," &c.

The various definitions of the word *money*, and the different acceptations in which that word is uſed in the ordinary tranſactions of life, have contributed to produce much of the doubt and uncertainty which prevail at this moment reſpecting the ſtate of our currency.

Money, in the popular ſenſe is, frequently conſidered as having no other value than one purely arbitrary and and conventional. It is ſometimes defined to be the *repreſentative* of all other commodities and ſometimes the *common meaſure* of them. Theſe definitions are both incomplete, as applied to *money* becauſe they are equally applicable to every deſcription of *currency*, whether conſiſting of the precious metals, of paper, or of any other article.

It is of the eſſence of *money* to poſſeſs *intrinsic value*. The quality of *repreſenting* commodities does not neceſſarily imply intrinſic value; becauſe that quality may be given either by confidence, or by authority. The quality of being *a common meaſure* does not neceſſarily imply intrinsic value, any more than the poſſeſsion of a *foot rule* implies the power of acquiring whatever it enables us to meaſure. *Money* or a given quantity of gold or ſilver, is not only the *common meaſure, common & repreſentative* of all other commodities, but alſo the *common and univerſal equivalent*.

Paper currency has, obviouſly, no intrinſic value A *promiſſory note*, under whatever form or from whatever ſource it may iſſue, *repreſents* value. It does ſo, in as much as it is an undertaking to pay in *money*, the ſum for which it is iſſued.

The *money*, or coin of a country is ſo much of its capital. *Paper currency* is no part of the capital of a country—it is ſo much *circulating credit*.

Whoever buys, gives—whoever ſells, receives ſuch a quantity of pure gold or ſilver as is equivalent to the article bought or ſold:—or if he gives or receives *paper* inſtead of *money*, he gives or receives that which is valuable only as it ſtipulates the payment of a given quantity of gold or ſilver. So long as this engagement is punctually fulfilled paper will of courſe paſs current with the coin with which it is thus conſtantly interchangeable. Both *money* therefore, and *paper promiſſory* of money, are *common meaſures* and *repreſentatives* of the value of all commodities. But *money* alone is the *univerſal equivalent*; *paper currency* is *repreſentative* of that money.

Of paper currency, however, there are two ſorts, the one reſting upon confidence, the other upon authority. Paper reſting upon confidence, is what I have deſcribed as circulating credit; and conſiſts in engagements for the payment, on demand, of any ſpecific ſums of money: which engagements, from a general truſt in the iſſuers of ſuch paper, they are enabled to ſubſtitute for money in the tranſactions of the community. Paper reſting upon authority, is what, in common language, is called paper money and conſiſts in engagements iſſued and circulated under the ſanction, and by the immediate intervention of the public power of the ſtate.

Paper, ſuch as alone uſed to be current in Great Britain before the reſtriction on the Bank, was ſtrictly circulating credit. The paper current in Auſtria, Ruſſia, is properly denominated paper money.

The diviſion and ſub diviſion of the precious metals into various ſhapes and ſizes, the proportion of alloy mixed with them in the coins of different countries; the ſtamp affixed upon ſuch coins, and the names by which they paſs current, are things in their nature arbitrary, and ſubject to ſuch regulations as may be made by the ſovereign power of each independent State. By any alteration in theſe particulars, the price of all other commodities, or, in other words, the amount or denomination of money in which their value is ſtated, may be altered, but theſe changes cannot affect the relation which the value of the bullion contained in the coin bears to that of ſuch commodities.

Price, therefore, is the value of any given article, in the currency, by reference to which that article is meaſured, and muſt, of courſe, be varied by any variation in the *quantity* of gold or ſilver contained in ſuch currency.

Supposing, for inſtance, the Currency of a country to conſiſt of gold, and that, without any variation in the relative proportion of this metal to that of other articles, the *denomination* of the exiſting coin ſhould be raiſed, or its *ſtandard* lowered, in any given proportion, the prices of all commodities would riſe in the ſame proportion; although the real value of every ſuch commodity, meaſured by a reference to the quantity of gold in ſuch coin, would remain the ſame. If, on the other hand, the quantity of gold in ſuch a country (conſidering for the moment abſtractedly from its intercourſe with other countries) ſhould be increaſed in any given proportion, the quantity of other articles, and the demand for them remaining the ſame, the value of any given commodity, meaſured in the coin of that country, would be increaſed, or, in other words, the relative value of gold to other commodities would be decreaſed in the ſame proportion, altho' the denomination and ſtandard of the coin ſhould remain unaltered; and although no addition ſhould have been made to the actual amount of that coin.

It muſt be alſo ſuperfluous to obſerve, that by denomination is meant the ſpecific name under which a piece of metal, of a given quantity, is known in the ſtate of coin; and that ſtandard is the preciſe quantity (aſcertained by weight and fineneſs) fixed by law for pieces of each denomination. Thus the ſtandard fineneſs of our gold coin is eleven parts of pure gold and one of alloy: and the denomination of a piece, weighing 5 dwts. 9 39. 89 gr. is a guinea.

It follows from this, that the right & duty of coining, which, in every independent State, is one of the moſt important attributes and functions of ſovereignty, conſiſts in affixing to certain pieces of the precious metals a ſtamp, which becomes to the ſubjects of that ſtate, and to all the world, a public voucher, that each piece, according to its denomination, is of the weight and fineneſs fixed by the law of that ſtate. The public honour and integrity of the Legiſlature are pledged to the fidelity and exactneſs of the voucher, which is thus iſſued in the name of the Sovereign.

There is not therefore, nor can there be, any difference whotever, between any given coin, & an uncoined piece of the ſame metal, of equal weight and fineneſs, except that the quantity of the former is accurately aſcertained and publicly proclaimed to all the world by the ſtamp which it bears.

To apply theſe general obſervations to the particular money of this country—

I aſſume, as admitted, that, in Great Britain, gold is the ſcale to which all prices are referred, and, ſince the 39th of the King, the *only* LEGAL TENDER except for payments under 25l.

I likewiſe aſſume, as unqueſtionable, both in fact and in law,

1ſt, That a pound of gold, of ou[illegible] ed into 44 guineas and a half; and that any perſon may, at the King's Mint, procure any quantity of gold to be ſo coined, free of any expence whatever; the officers of the Mint being obliged to return, in coin, preciſely the ſame quantity which may have been depoſited with them, without making any charge for the converſion of it into money.

2dly, That, by law, theſe guineas which, when freſh from the Mint, weigh 5 dwts 9 39 80 grs. each, ceaſe to be a *legal tender* if, by wear or otherwiſe, they are reduced below 5 dwts. 8 grs. which is a diminution in their value of a ſmall fraction more than one per cent.

Conſequently, the law of England, before the year 1797, diſtinctly ſecured to every man, that he ſhould not be compelled to take, in ſatisfaction of a legal debt, for every guinea of that debt, leſs than 5 dwts. 8 grs. of gold of ſtandard fineneſs; and, as diſtinctly, that he ſhould not be obliged to receive, as the *repreſentative* of a guinea, or a guinea's worth, any article or thing which would not purchaſe or procure that quantity of gold.

Such was the ſtate of our current coin before the year 1797.

The Bank of England, as every body knows, is a chartered Company of Merchants, whoſe promiſſory notes, for more than a century, have conſtituted a very large proportion of the circulating credit of this country. From the inſtitution of that Company up to the year 1797, there had been no interruption to the convertibility of their notes into *money*; nor any interference on the part of the State in any thing that concerned the iſſue or circulation of thoſe notes.—This Company were ſimply the Bankers of the ſtate, and by a condition of their charter, its Agent for the payment of the dividends due to public creditor.

In 1797, in conſequence of a demand upon the Bank for gold, continued for a time, and in a degree altogether unuſual, and ariſing from a combination of untoward circumſtances and events partly political, and partly commercial; the Directors of that inſtitution felt themſelves bound to ſtate to the Government the unprecedented difficulties and embarraſſments of their ſituation.

It is but juſtice to them to remark, that they did not reſort to this meaſure, till they had tried, and found unavailing, all thoſe means of checking the drain of caſh, which had been effectual on former occaſions. On theſe former occaſions the Directors had uniformly found, that to leſſen the amount of their iſſues of paper was the ſure mode of checking and ultimately ſtopping the demand for gold. It was natural for them, as practical men, to follow their eſtabliſhed courſe; but when they found that, inſtead of abating, the drain increaſed every day, in proportion as they contracted the amount of their paper it was equally natural to miſtruſt their own experience.

In this ſtate of affairs, the remedy which was applied to the difficulties of the Bank and of the country, was an act for the temporary ſuſpenſion of caſh payments.

It is material to underſtand preciſely the nature of the change which this act created in the ſtate of our circulation; a change of the magnitude of which no man was more ſenſible than the perſon whoſe duty it was to propoſe it to Parliament.

This act not repeal any of the former regulations to which I have adverted, and which are the foundation of our money ſyſtem. Neither did it make Bank notes a *legal tender*.—It did not alter in any reſpect the exiſting ſtate of the law, either as to the weight or fineſs of the gold coin; or the act of the 39th of the King. It merely ſuſpended other proviſions of law (having in themſelves no reference to our circulation, or *money* ſyſtem) by which, in default of payment, the perſon and goods of a debtor are made liable for his debt. This liability it ſuſpended, in caſes where a *tender* ſhall have been made to the creditor of the amount of his claim in notes of the Bank of England.

If it had been propoſed, at once, to make Bank notes a *legal tender*, and in direct terms, to enact that every man ſhould, thenceforward, be obliged to receive them as equivalent to the gold coin of the realm, without reference to the quantity of gold bullion which might be procured by a bank note of any given *denomination*; ſuch a propoſition would have excited univerſal alarm, and would have forcibly drawn the attention of the legiſlature and the public to the real nature of our circulation, and to the poſſible conſequences of ſuch an innovation. But, certainly, nothing of the ſort was in the contemplation of any man when the firſt ſuſpenſion act was paſſed.—That it was then conſidered and propoſed, as an expedient which would be but of ſhort duration, the courſe of the proceedings in Parliament abundantly indicates.

Such being the original character of the meaſure, it is not extraordinary that, in that criſis, Parliament without much heſitation, and without any ſuſpicion of the ultimate poſſible conſequences, ſhould have afforded a temporary protection from arreſt to a debtor, who ſhould have made a tender of payment in Bank notes. But if, in the year 1797, it had been foreſeen that this temporary expedient would be attempted to be converted into a ſyſtem for an indefinite number of years; and that, under this ſyſtem, in the year 1810, every creditor public or private, ſubject or alien, to whom the law, as it then ſtood, and as it now ſtands, had ſecured the payment of a pound weight of ſtandard gold for every 46l. 14s. 6d. of his juſt demand, would be obliged to accept, in full ſatisfaction, about ten and quarter ounces, or not more than ſeventeen ſhillings in the pound; with a proſpect of a ſtill further reduction in every ſubſequent year;—it is impoſſible to conceive that the attention and feelings of Parliament would not have been alive to all the individual injuſtice, and ultimate public calamities, incident to ſuch a ſtate of things; and that they would not have provided for termination of the reſtriction, before it ſhould have wrought ſo much miſchief, and laid the foundation of ſo much confuſion in all the dealings and tranſactions of the community.

Whether the actual ſtate of things be ſuch as I have juſt deſcribed, is the queſtion upon which the public attention is now fixed:—and to which, I conceive, there can be but one anſwer. If the reader ſhall go along with me in the following ſtatement, that anſwer will appear to him as obvious as it does to me.

1ſt. A pound, or twelve ounces of gold, by the law of this country, is divided into 44 guineas and a half or 46l. 14s. 6d.

2dly. By this diviſion, which is made at the public expence, and without charge for coinage, nothing is added to the value of the gold, and nothing taken away from it.

3dly. A pound of gold, therefore, and 46l. 14s. 6d. being equivalent, being in fact the ſame thing under different names, any *circulating credit* which purports to *repreſent* 46l. 14s. 6d. ought, by the law of this country, to be exchangeable at will for a pound of gold.

4thly. No alteration has been made in this ſtate of the law except by the act of 1797.

5thly. The profeſſed and intended operation of the act of 1797 was not to diminiſh the *quantity* of gold for which any ſpecific amount of *circulating credit* ought to be exchangeable, but *merely* to ſuſpend for a time, the option of the exchange.

6thly. But the ſum of 46l. 14s. 6d. in our preſent paper, will procure in exchange for gold only 10⅞ ounces of that metal;—A pound of gold is now exchangeable for 56l. in *paper currency*. Any commodity therefore, which is equivalent to a pound of gold is alſo equivalent to 56l. in paper.

It follows that the difference between 56l. and 46l. 14s. 6d. or between 12 and 10⅞ ounces of gold ariſes from the *depreciation* of the paper, and is the meaſure of that depreciation, as well with reſpect to gold, the *univerſal equivalent*, as to every other commodity.

Thoſe who differ from me in opinion muſt be prepared to deny ſome of theſe facts, from which, if not diſproved, the concluſion neceſſarily follows. They muſt either ſhew, that I have miſ-ſtated the permanent laws of the realm which regulate our coinage, and determine our *legal tender*; or they muſt ſhew, that gold is not the basis of our money—that its value is not meaſured by its quantity—that the value of that quantity is varied by its converſion into coin. But theſe are propoſitions which no man who has ever looked at the ſubject will attempt to maintain.

Otherwiſe they muſt ſhew that the intention of the *temporary* law of 1797 was different from that which I have aſcribed to it; and that it was intended, by that law, either to lower our ſtandard, to alter our *legal tender*, or to leave us without any ſtandard at all.—But even if they ſhould be able to ſhew, that the intention of this temporary law was to make any one of thoſe alterations, ſtill, by the eſtabliſhment of their propoſition, they will not invalidate but confirm the concluſion which I have ſtated. They will only have eſtabliſhed, by their own arguments, the fact of the depreciation, and will no otherwiſe have varied the queſtion ariſing out of it, than by making it appear, that ſuch depreciation of our currency was not the unforeſeen conſequence, but the premeditated reſult of an act of the Legiſlature.

Although theſe appear to be the only imaginable grounds on which any exception can be offered to my ſtatement, they are ſuch as will not be taken by any man who does juſtice to the character of the Legiſlature, or has any recollection of the circumſtances under which it paſſed the act of 1797.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

We made a raft and a party of ſoldiers came from the Fort and aſſiſted in getting it haul'd backwards and forwards, with our poor worn out people on it—by ten o'clock we had all left the poor old ſhip and I could hardly refrain dropping a tear when I look'd back at ſo melancholy a ſight."

ARRIVALS.—Aſſiſtant Surgeon Maxwell, — Lieut. Hughes, 1ſt Bat. 20th Regt.—Aſſiſtant Surgeon Charles Daw,—Lieut. Edward James,—Lieut. John Hawkes, Lieut. S. Martin, 8th Regimental Cavalry,—Lieut. Dunſterville, 2d Bat. 6th Regt.—Lieut. Whitehill, 2d do. 6th do.—Enſign J. G. Richards, 6th Regt.—Enſign B. Bellamore, 2d Bat. 6th Regt.—Major Mallet, 56th Regt.—Capt. Macauley, do.—Lieut. W. Barnet, 2d Bat. 9th Regt.—Aſſiſtant Surgeon Bond,—Major Vincent, 84th Regt.—Capt. J. Salter, 1ſt Bat. 8th Regt.—Capt. J. Johnſon, 84th Regt.

DEPARTURES,—Lieut. Hughes, 1ſt Bat. 20th Regt. Lieut. Edward James,—Lieut. John Hawkes,—Enſign W. C. Lambe, 1ſt Bat. 7th Regt.—Lieut. Morſe, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.—Lieut. S. Moor, Artillery.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH]—On Sunday morning, the Lady of Captain Adam Hogg, of a daughter.

DEATH —At Port Louis Iſle of France, on th- 7th of March laſt Mr. John Baxter, of Bombay.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 23d ultimo, George Warde, Eſq. of the H. Co's civil ſervice, to Mrs. Anna Amelia Murray, Daughter of T. Daſhwood, Eſq.

On Monday, the 29th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Herbert Lyd, Examiner in the Perſian Secretary's Office, to Miſs Charlotte Wilton, eldeſt Daughter of Colonel G. Wilton, of the Bengal retired liſt.

At Fort William, on Sunday laſt, the 28th ultimo, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Mr. William Longmore, to Miſs Elizabeth Naſh.

On Wedneſday, the 24th ultimo, at Midneepore, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Lieutenant R. Hornby, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miſs Sarah Arabella Stacy, fifth Daughter of the late Reverend Dr. H. P. Stacy.

On the 25th ultimo, Mr. William Smyth, to Miſs Arabella Keenan.

DEATH.]—On Friday the 26th ultimo, at his Houſe, Chowringhee, aged 74 years, Burriſh Criſp, Eſq. firſt Member of the Board of Revenue.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.]—On Monday laſt, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Major Charles Heath commanding the 1ſt Bat. 7th Regt. to Miſs Agnes Wallace, daughter of Doctor Wallace, of Woodſide.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d inſtant, Lieut. Tongue, H. M. 30th Regiment, to Miſs Gurnell, daughter of Major Gurnell, commanding 2d Bat. 25th Regt. N. I.

At Maſulipatam, on the 30th ultimo, Stephen Jacob Pettoom, Eſq. to Mrs. Aziz Jacob.

DEATHS.]—At Pondicherry, on the 27th April, Mrs. Engliſh, the widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Engliſh.

At St. Thome, on Thurſday laſt, Captain P. B. Man, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

May 19th Arrived H. M. Ship Lion, Henry Heathcote Eſq. Capt. from Buſhire.

Ditto Hon. Company's Pattamar Barbara, Acting Lieut. Cookney, from Buſhire.

21ſt H. C. Ship Carmarthen, Capt. James Roſs, from Iſle of France.

CALCUTTA.

MAY 3d.

Moſt of the paſſengers proceeding on the City of London, have left town. The packets were cloſed at the Poſt-office yeſterday.

The final deſpatch of the ſhip, however, will not, we underſtand, take place before the 10th or 15th current.

The Fox frigate, it is ſaid, will accompany the City of London to England.

Correct liſt of paſſengers proceeding to Europe and St. Helena, on board the Honorable Company's ſhip City of London, Captain William Holland Kidd.

TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Simpſon,
Mrs. Shepherd,
Richard Hunter, Eſq. a civil ſervant on this eſtabliſhment,
Lieutenant A. Barlow, of the 3d regt. nat. cav.
Mrs. James Hayes, lat Lieutenant in H. M.'s 25th regt. light dragoons.
Mr. Franciſco Navarree, a Spaniſh ſubject,
Mr. S. Pagh, a Daniſh ſubject,
Mr. Henry Cracraft,
Mr. William Leech, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 22d regt. of foot,
Mr. J. Nicholſon, late a Lieutenant of infantry on this eſtabliſhment.
Mr. John Robertſon, late a cadet.

CHILDREN.

Miſs Dorothea Simpſon,
Miſs Henrietta Shepherd,
Maſter George Simpſon.

To St. Helena and eventually to Europe.

A. Scton, Eſq. a civil ſervant on this eſtabliſhment.

Charter-party Paſſengers.

J. Williams, late a mate in the pilot ſervice,
James Carroll,
A. Bartholomew,
James Cook,
John Finn, and
Joſhua Hinks, an invalid of H. M.'s 14th regt of foot.

The weather below has been extremely tempeſtuous for ſeveral days paſt. On Monday, the City of London loſt an anchor and cable.

A ſmall veſſel named the Providence, which arrived here in the courſe of laſt week, brings accounts from Rangoon down to the 23d ultimo. The report of the markets in that quarter, we underſtand, is rather unfavourable. The price of timber was unuſually high, in conſequence of the great demand lately created by the extenſion of the buſineſs of ſhipbuilding at all the ports of India.

The city of Baſſeen, ſituated on the ſouthern coaſt of Pegue, and one of the principal cities of the Burmah empire, has been deſtroyed by fire. This is the ſecond calamity of the ſame deſcription, which, within the ſpace of only a few months, has viſited that wretched country, waſted as it already is by civil commotions, and borne down by every ſpecies of political oppreſſion.

Ind. Gaz.

ARRIVALS.]—April 28.—Ship Providence, Captain Wyatt, from Rangoon, 23d April.

Ditto 29.—His Majeſty's ſhip Fox, Captain Wells, Madras 21ſt ditto.

Ditto 30.—Brig Charles, Vizagapatam, 23d April.

MAY, 4th 1810.

Samuel Middleton, Eſq. went down yeſterday to diſpatch the H. C. ſhip City of London. The packets by this ſhip were cloſed on Thurſday. We hear the Fox accompanies her home.

MADRAS.

MAY 11th.

ARRIVALS.—May 5, ſhip Suſanna, cartel from ſea—7th brig Vancouver, American, do.—ſhip Lynx, Captain T. Tapſon, from Point de Galle, left 2d May—H. M. ſloop Heſper, Capt. B. Reynolds,—8th brig Little William, Capt. J. H. Barbet, from Trincomalie, left 1ſt May—9th, ſhip Nau du Shah, Capt. J. H. Court from Amboyna, left 2d April.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

APRIL 26,

Mr. F. Magniac, Aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of Hooghly.

MAY 3d.

By letters received from Narwar in the courſe of laſt week, we learn, that the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindea ſtill remains at that city. Many months have now elapſed, ſince we announced the reduction of Narwar by the Maharajah, He has ever ſince fixed his reſidence there; and it was not ſuppoſed, that he would take the field again, before the cloſe of the enſuing rains. The ſituation of the Bhye, who was ſuppoſed to be again pregnant, was likely to protract the ſtay of the Maharajah, even if other circumſtances ſhould not concur to detain him. At the date of theſe accounts, workmen were employed in building dwelling houſes at Narwar, for Scindea, and ſome of his principal Sirdars.

By ukhbars from Rampoorah (the preſent reſidence of Jeſwint Rao Holkar,) dated the 26th ultimo, we underſtand, that Ameer Khan was daily expected to arrive at Kotah, for the purpoſe of holding a conference with Zalem Sing, the Rajah of that ſtate.

Meſſengers had arrived at Rampoorah, from the Court of Poonah, announcing the birth of a ſon to his Highneſs the Peiſha.

The ukhbars again ſtate, that freſh inſtances had been made on the part of the Peiſhwa, urging Scindea and Holkar to unite their forces for the ſuppreſſion of the Pindarrees, and threatening, in the event of their refuſal, to deprive them of all their poſſeſſions in the Dekkan. They further add, that, in conſequence of theſe remonſtrances, the Bhye had conſented to the detachment of a force for that ſervice, under the command of Juggoo Baboo. This force was to conſiſt of five battalions, and orders had been iſſued for ſupplying it with ſtores and ammunition.

The ukhbars report two petty affairs, which had taken place in the diſtrict of Dehaur, between the troops of the Rajah and a force commanded by Ram Dheen, one of Holkar's Sirdars, who had entered the country, plundered ſeveral of the villages, and was attempting to extort money from the chief. In both inſtances, the Rajah is repreſented to have come on the Mahratta camp by ſurprize, with a body of ſome thouſand men; and, in both inſtance, as might be expected, Ram Dheen claims the victory, alledging, that the enemy's purpoſe was fruſtrated by the vigilance of his troops, and that he was repulſed with the loſs of ſeveral hundred men. At the date of theſe accounts, Ram Dheen was negotiating with a man named Maurraut Rao, who had offered to ſubſcribe a bundebuſt conſiderably more advantageous for Holkar, if the troops of that chiefrain would take the fort of Dehaur from its preſent poſſeſſor; and beſtow it on him.

It appears, by the late advices from Lahore, that the Dooraunees continued their march into the Punjab. No deciſive action, however, had taken place between the adverſe armies.

MAY, 4.

All the tranſports, with the third diviſion of the Expedition from this Preſidency, got out to ſea by the laſt accounts, except the Ann and Charlotte.—the former was at Kedgeree, and the latter at Diamond Harbour; repairing the injury ſhe has lately received—but it was expected they would get out by Tueſday next; as well as the Hon. Company's brig Thetis, Lieutenant Grice, which waits to ſee them all out.

As a proof of the increaſing value of land, in the neighbourhood of the Loll Deeland, we noticed yeſterday the price of three and a quarter cottahs of land, belonging to the late Mr. Leſter, lying near Larkins' Lane, which was ſold by Meſſrs. Williams and Hohler, for 4,500 rupees, or near 10,000 £. the acre; we queſtion if any land, in the beſt part of London, ever ſold for a greater price. Such is the riſing proſperity and the riches of this metropolis of Britiſh India!

We are ſorry to hear one of the late Tippoo's legitimate Sons, put an end to his exiſtence on Tueſday laſt—he perpetrated the deſperate act with a gun, which he placed to his breaſt, and drew the trigger with his toe.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 11.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Robert Bayard, Regiſter to the Court of Udalut in Zilla Ganjam.

The Rev. Morgan Davis, Chaplain, to do duty at the Chapel in the Black Town, in the room of the Rev. John Kerr, deceaſed.

Lieutenant Hugh Scott, of the 20th Regt. Native Infantry, to be Military Secretary to the Officer commanding the Army, during the abſence of the Commander in Chief, and Lieut. Henry Jones, of the 8th Regiment Cavalry, Aid-de Camp to Major General Pater.

Captain Powell, of the 21ſt Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Maſter of Brigade to the Northern diviſion of the Army, during Lieut. Scott's abſence on other duty.

Cornet Temple, of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry to act as Quarter Maſter during Lieut. Jone's abſence.

Colonel John Cuppage, from 12th to 7th Native Regiment and 1ſt Battalion.

Lieut. Colonel Hill, from 7th to 12th Native Regiment and 1ſt Battalion.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having embarked for Foreign Service, and Major General Pater being the Senior General Officer upon the Staff of this Preſidency, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs that all Reports and Returns of the Troops under the Preſidency of Fort St. George, be tranſmitted to Major General Pater, at Fort St. George, until further orders.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon William Jones, will afford medical aid to the detachment of Pioneers on board the Juttah ool Khire.

Surgeon Siutzer, attached to the Royal Artillery, will afford medical aid to the detachment of his Majeſty's 59th Regiment, embarked on board H. Majeſty's ſhip Illuſtrious.

The appointment by the Officer commanding in Myſore, of Mr. Surgeon Paterſon, 1ſt Battalion 13th Regiment N. to afford medical aid to the 1ſt Battalion of Artillery on its march to the Mount, is confirmed from the 11th of March 1811.

On Monday laſt Major General Pater held his firſt public Levee at the Commander in Chief's houſe in the Fort—which was moſt numerouſly attended.

From the preſſure of European Intelligence, we were prevented from laying before the Public—the charge delivered to the Grand Jury at the laſt Seſſions by the Honorable Sir John Newbolt—for which we have to claim the indulgence of our Readers.

After the Grand Jury had been ſworn, Sir John addreſſed them in nearly the following words.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

Although the Calendar contains an unuſual number of offenders for trial at theſe Seſſions, I am happy to inform you, that the crimes with which they are charged, are of no great magnitude, and as I cannot anticipate any difficulties in point of law, which are likely to occur, in the courſe of the inveſtigation of them, I ſhall not take up your time by making obſervations, which your own experience can amply ſupply.

There are however Depoſitions laid before us as the foundation of indictments for two deſcriptions of miſdemeanors, on both of which I ſhall think it my duty to trouble you with ſome remarks. With regard to the firſt, which relates to a conſpiracy for forging the Bonds of the late Nabob, as it is a caſe, which has occupied the attention of the Preſidency, for a conſiderable time, I truſt I do not ſtep out of the line of my duty, if with regard to that, I exhort you in the firſt inſtance, in the ſtrongeſt terms, I can uſe, by your honor as men, and by what is of more importance, your oaths as Jurors, to diſmiſs from your minds, whatever you have heard upon this ſubject elſewhere, that you may decide it, like every other queſtion, which is brought before you, by the evidence in the cauſe, and by nothing elſe.

I hope you will not imagine I throw this out, from the ſuſpicion, that you individually are likely to be actuated by any improper bias, but in as much as the publication of the circumſtances of a caſe, before it is tried, unavoidably creates a feeling and intereſt which are calculated to influence the public mind, it is the duty, and always has been the practice of Courts of Juſtice to endeavour to counteract ſuch a prejudice, whenever it occurs.

So ſtrongly does this jealouſy exiſt in England, that in the inſtance of a miſcreant who not long ago was convicted and executed for the foulest and moſt deliberate murder, the Chief Baron, unſolicited by the Priſoner, (but from the pure regard for juſtice, which thank God, is not even a diſtinction in an Engliſh Judge), himſelf changed the place of his trial from the town, in which the Aſſizes were uſually held to another, where the Priſoner was leſs likely to be prejudiced by the reports of his guilt.

I ſhall now proceed to make ſome comments on the degree of credit you ought to pay to the teſtimony of accomplices. by whom, the caſes of conſpiracy muſt in ſome meaſure be be made out, and firſt, there is no doubt they are competent witneſſes, but as the court would always direct the Jury who are ultimately to decide the truth of the charge that they could not ſafely convict on their unſupported evidence, ſo I ſhould think a Grand Jury would require ſome confirmation of the ſtory of one, who by his own admiſſion is equally tainted with guilt, as the perſon he comes forward to accuſe. It is impoſſible to define before hand, the degree of confirmation to be required, becauſe it muſt depend on the circumſtances of each individual caſe; but as your duty is only to ſee, that a probable ground of guilt is made out, I ſhould think you would not require it to the ſame extent, as the Jury who are finally to determine the caſe.

I ſhall now take the liberty of ſubmitting to you, the opinions of the preſent learned and honorable Chief Juſtice of England upon this point, as they are reported to have been delivered to the Grand Jury, aſſembled under the commiſſion for trying Colonel Deſpard, and his aſſociates, on the charge of a conſpiracy to kill the King.—After obſerving "that if "a caſe of probable guilt was brought before "them, it would of courſe be their duty, to "ſubmit it to the ulterior inveſtigation and "deciſion of its proper tribunal.—He ſays, "that it was only neceſſary to add, in order "to obviate any miſconception on the ſubject, "which might affect the charge of their own "immediate duty, that to refuſe its due and "proper degree of credit to teſtimony drawn "from accomplices, would be to render the "crime of the conſpirators, and the extent "of the conſpiracy the effectual means of its "own entire protection and impunity, a "principle of diſtruſt which he obſerves "would be equally repugnant to the obvious "dictates of common ſenſe, and the ordinary "rules, by which criminal juſtice is adminiſtered."

I have only further to obſerve upon this caſe, that as ſome of the Depoſitions relating to it, (which are laid before us) contain facts, which the Deponent does not ſpeak to from his own knowledge, but from what he has heard from others, that ſuch evidence cannot be received by you, as legal proof of any fact which it is neceſſary to eſtabliſh before you, the Law of England requiring that all evidence ſhall be given upon oath.

With theſe remarks I ſhall leave this indictment to your ſound diſcretion and good ſenſe, confident that you will caſt aſide every thing you may have heard out of this Court, and either find or reject the Bill by what is now alledged and proved before you, and then you cannot fail to ſatisfy the real juſtice of the caſe.

With reſpect to the other indictment for obtaining goods under falſe pretences, the law is ſhortly this.—By the common law, no frauds were puniſhable, but thoſe of a public nature—then came the ſtatute of the 33d Henry VIII, which extended to all cheats whether public or private, it effected by the means of falſe tokens, after which the 30th Geo. 2d c. 24. (on which this indictments is framed) was paſſed, to render all perſons "who knowingly and deſignedly by falſe pretences ſhould

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" obtain from any perſons money goods wares " or merchandizes with intent to cheat or " defraud any perſon of the ſame, offenders " againſt the public peace."

This ſtatute has been held to extend to this country, and under it, two things muſt be proved, firſt, that the owner of the goods was induced to part with them by the pretence uſed, ſo that it may be ſaid the pretence created the credit, and ſecondly, that the pretence uſed was falſe, becauſe if it is not, and he parted with his property without deception, although his loſs may be recompenſed by a civil action, it cannot be made the ſubject of a criminal proſecution.

I ſhall now ſubmit ſome obſervations to you on the ſcandalous and frequent commiſſion of the higheſt of all crimes, that of murder, by Europeans in this Country; as the Calendar however contains no charge of that deſcription at preſent, (which I fear is an unuſual circumſtance) you may be ſurprized I notice this offence to you now, but I do it for that very reaſon, becauſe I think theſe remarks will come with more proprety at a time, when there is no one, to whom they can be ſuppoſed immediately to apply. With regard to the extent to which this is carried, I can ſtate on the authority of the late Advocate General of Calcutta, that out of 70 Europeans tried there, during the ſeven years he reſided in the Preſidency, forty were accuſed of the crime of murder. From all I can find, this diſgrace to our name and Country is to be imputed to two cauſes:—1ſt, to an exceſs in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and 2dly, to an opinion equally diſgraceful to us as men and citizens, that the lives of the unfortunate Natives, may almoſt be made the ſubject of our ſports! In a caſe which was tried at Calcutta, during my reſidence there, it is not poſſible to account for the conduct of the criminals, on any other principle, the circumſtances were theſe: Five ſoldiers ſtationed at Mutra, deliberately planned the murder of an individual, from no other aſſignable motive, that could be diſcovered, but that of his being the means of effecting a change of their quarters, from that place to Calcutta: for this purpoſe they drew lots, to fix the hand which ſhould actually commit the murder, and having done ſo, they went out in purſuance of this plan into the fields, and there the ſoldier on whom the lot fell, in cold blood, ſhot the firſt unoffending and unprotected labourer they met with in the fields, the reſt ſtanding by (in the language of the law) aiding and abetting them: in conſequence of this they were ſent as they wiſhed to Calcutta, but miſerably were they deceived in the reſult, for inſtead of having their offence regarded in the trivial view, their own folly and wickedneſs had repreſented it to themſelves, four out of the five were doomed by the upright verdict of their own countrymen to pay the forfeit of their lives to the offended juſtice of the Britiſh nation. I truſt and hope their blood will not have been ſhed in vain, but that their fate will impreſs the minds of all who hear it, with a full ſenſe of the value of the Law of England in affording equal protection to the loweſt as well as higheſt individual who is ſubject to its care: May it alſo correct that falſe and horrible opinion, which deadened the minds of theſe miſguided individuals to the horror of a crime, from which our nature, would of itſelf recoil.

I cannot diſmiſs you on this occaſion, without making ſome comments on a ſubject which has occupied the attention of every Judge who has preceded me in this place: You will I am ſure underſtand me to allude to the offence of Perjury, which is in its exceſs at leaſt peculiar to the Natives of this country: I fear I do not ſtate it too ſtrongly, when I ſay there is an inſenſibility among them to the obligations of truth: Important as this muſt be, in every ſituation, in which man can be placed in ſociety, it is peculiarly ſo in this place, where you cannot get at the truth or falſhood of the facts, which are diſputed, without conſiderable reliance on the teſtimony of witneſſes, indeed in all caſes of a private nature, you have nothing but the relation of the party injured to guide your judgement; the want of confidence which we have in the relation of the Natives, does in a great meaſure tend to counteract the benefit of the Trial by Jury which was intended to be given by our mother country to this, as her choiceſt and beſt inheritance.

Whatever can be done, by puniſhment, ſhould be tried to eradicate this crime, but I think nothing will be done effectually 'till we teach the minds of the Natives and convince their underſtandings of the heinouſneſs of the offence. For this purpoſe, I would call on their Bramins and Teachers, (who Mr. Burke eloquently denominates) "their guides through life and conſolation in death" to enforce a doctrine, which cannot claſh with the tenets of any poſſible religion, while it muſt ſtrengthen every tie, which gives ſecurity and happineſs to ſociety.

I ought to apologize for having ſo long detained you from thoſe important duties, which excluſively belong to you, in the adminiſtration of Criminal juſtice, permit me only to remind you, that you as well as the Court have in the Law of the Land one ſure and unerring guide, to aſſiſt you in the diſcharge of them, and while we adhere to that, neither can go wrong, but if ever we are led to ſubſtitute our own diſcretion in the place of law, whether we are led aſide by the influence of authority, or what is perhaps worſe, the voice of popular clamour, we turn that, which when fairly and equally adminiſtered, is the end and bleſſing of ſociety, into its deſtruction and curſe, for a government of law is no longer a government of liberty, than while its enactments are known and immutable.

I now take leave of you, in the full conviction that you will afford equal protection to all, and that in the emphatic words of your oath—"You will preſent no man from prejudice or malice, or leave any thing unpreſented from fear or affection, but faithfully preſent every thing as it comes to your knowledge, according to your oaths."

More Rain appears to have fallen in the vicinity of Madras during the late Storm and ſucceeding days, than ever remembered at this ſeaſon of the year. The River Adiar roſe conſiderably above the parapet of Marmalong Bridge, which it carried away, together with the top of the Bridge near Mowbray's Gardea, which being of wood, on the riſing of the River immediately floated, and great part was carried into the garden of Brodie Caſtle.

The Suſanna French Cartel mentioned in laſt Gazette as loſt, it appears put to Sea with the American Brig Vancover, the former returned to the roads on Sunday laſt with the loſs of her mizen and foretop maſts, the latter on Monday without ſuſtaining any meterial damage.

The Storm did not extend with violence beyond Pulicat to the Northward, Covelong to the Southward, and Conjeveram to the Weſtward.

The Ship which appeared in the Roads on Saturday laſt and ſtood out again, was ſpoken by the Vancover, and proved to be the Indian from Botany Bay, bound to Calcutta.

Ceylon Intelligence.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia, 10th April 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel W. Wilſon, of the Royal Artillery was Preſident is approved and diſſolved.

CHARGE.

Exhibited by the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Stuart, of His Majeſty's 19th Regiment of Foot againſt Captain T. A. Anderſon of the ſaid Regiment.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following inſtances, viz.

1ſt—For having on or about the Months of June or July 1807 ſubmitted to the indignity of being accuſed by the officer commanding the Regiment in preſence of ſeveral officers of the corps of having told a lie, and altho' he was offered a General Court Martial to clear his character not having taken ſteps for that purpoſe.

2d—For not only having forfeited an engagement entered into in writing to the following purport, viz.

I hereby promiſe to leave the 19th Regiment in the courſe of 12 months from the date of my embarkation for England.

(Signed) T. A. ANDERSON, Lieut. 19th Regt.

Columbo, 24th September 1807.

But, for having counteracted by every means in his power the effect of the ſaid engagement by repreſentation or otherwiſe.

(Signed) P. STUART, Lieut. Colonel, Commanding 19th Foot.

JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.

The Court having duly conſidered and weighed the evidence againſt the Priſoner as well as what he has adduced in his defence are of opinion that with reſpect to the firſt charge he is not Guilty of the ſame and do therefore acquit him thereof.

The court thinks it neceſſary to obſerve that ſuch acquittal is (as above ſtated) after a due conſideration of all the evidence on the ſaid charge, but they alſo think that the plea of the priſoner that he is protected from ſuch charge by the limitation mentioned in the mutiny act is valid, as it took place three years previous to the date of the warrant for trial and his abſence was with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer.

The court having duly conſidered the evidence on the ſecond charge as well as what has been ſtated by the priſoner in his defence are of opinion that he is guilty of the ſame, being a breach of the Articles of war, but in conſequence of the hardſhips Captain Anderſon has already ſuffered and which operate as mitigating circumſtances in his caſe, do only ſentence him to be publickly reprimanded in ſuch manner and at ſuch time and place as the Brigadier General Commanding the forces ſhall deem fit.

The court having now done their duty with reſpect to the priſoner cannot refrain from recording their opinion that the conduct of the Proſecutor the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Stuart has been marked throughout by the utmoſt moderation, propriety and candour, and the beſt act of duty he owed his Regiment as commanding officer, was to bring the matter to trial.

(Signed) WILL. WILSON, Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery, Preſident.

Approved.

(Signed) J. WILSON, Brigadier General.

(Signed) F. HANKEY, Major, Officiating Judge Advocate.

The Brigadier General directs the commandant of Columbo to carry the above Sentence into execution a he head of the Troops this evening.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is a Liſt of Peers who voted for and againſt Earl Spencer's amendment to the motion for adjourning to the 13th inſt

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Dukes York	Viſcount Wicklow
Cambridge	Wentworth
Beaufort	Lake
Marquiſſes Cornwallis	Barons Eldon
Bath	Wellesley
Abercorn	Kenyon
Hertford	Rolle
Earls Camden	Walſingham
Weſtmorland	Boſton
Aylesford	Napier
Limerick	Hood of Catherington
Chicheſter	Douglas of Lochlevin
Warwick	Ardent
Sandwich	Stewart of Garlies
Harrowby	Salter ford
Glandore	Gambier
Rochfort	St. Helens
Lindſey	Verulam
Pomfret	Scarſdale
Northampton	Mulgrave
Aberdeen	Rivers
Abergavenny	Sheffield
Selkirk	Wode houſe
Mount Edgecumbe	Middleton
Roſs	Heathfield
Orford	Rodney
Pembroke	Harewood
Powlett	Eliot
Graham	Suffeld
Egremont	Montague
Harcourt	Bolton
Enniſkillen	Salton
Liverpool	Sinclair
Bridgewater	Arch-Biſhops Canterbury
Macclesfield	York
Strathmore	Biſhops Killala
Winchelſea	Cheſter
Bathurſt	Durham
Coventry	Bangor
Powis	St. David's
Viſcounts Carleton	Salisbury
Sidmouth	Hereford
Caſtlecart	Carliſle
Sydney	London

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Dukes of Clarence	Viſcount Hereford
Suſſex	Barons Haſtings (E. of Moira)
Norfolk	Granard
Somerſet	Somers
Bedford	Gwydir
St. Albans	Grenville
Marquiſſes Lanſdowne	Spencer of Wormleighton (Marq. of Blandford)
Stafford	
Headford	Ellenborough
Earls Radnor	Lauderdale
Roſſlyn	Ponſonby (Earl of Beſborough)
Suffolk	Ponſonby of Imokilly
Stanhope	Keith
Spencer	Carysfort
Lichefter	Erſkine
Cholmondely	Clifton (E. of Darneley
Eſſex	Holland
Grey	Say and Sele
Groſvenor	Dutton (M. of Douglas)
Derby	Butler (E. of Ormond)
Cowper	Bradford
Fitzwilliam	Upper-Oſſory
St. Vincent	Grantley
Hardwicke	King
Kingſton	Hawke
Lucan	Dawnay (Vct. Downe)
Jerſey	Thurlow.
Peterborough	
Charlemont	

Mem.—Lord Stawell was locked out on the firſt diviſion but voted with the Minority in the ſecond.

The two French frigates which were driven on ſhore near La Hogue, have, contrary to the expectation of every one who ſaw their ſituation, been got off; and one of them, during the gales of wind laſt week, which blew our ſhips from off the coaſt, has again reached Havre. The other is at anchor near the rocks of St. Vaaſt. They were got off on Monday laſt. The French were ſo elated with their ſucceſsful exertions, that they fired upwards of 103 guns of joy. The winds have been remarkably favourable for them ſince they were driven on ſhore; it had been invariably blowing from the S. W. and an eaſt wind alone could accompliſh their deſtruction.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 4.—Arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Conflict, from Plymouth Sailed L'Aigle frigate with a convoy for Liſbon and the Mediterranean. Among them are the Cumbrian and Elizabeth, Eaſt Indiamen.

LONDON.

Nov. 5.

The Elizabeth, for Madras and Bengal; the Cumbrian, for Bombay; and the Cape Packet, for the Cape of Good Hope, will ſail in company with the Maune and convoy for the Brazils, from Portſmouth.

A moſt lamentable accident happened in the neighbourhood of Herth, on Saturday morning about nine o'clock. The Hon. Captain Francis Hay Drummond of Cromlix, brother to the Earl of Kinnoul, in croſſing the Earn by a ford, on which the water had been deepened by the rain of the preceding evening, was thrown from his horſe into the river, where he periſhed. It is conjectured, from the report of a boy who was in the neighbourhood, that the horſe having got beyond his depth, Captain Drummond kept his back while he ſwam acroſs, but was unſeated in the violent ſtruggles of the terrified animal to get up the bank at a ſteep and unfavourable place. Captain Drummond had ſpent the preceding day with Lord Ruthven, at his ſeat of Freeland, and was prevented by the badneſs of the evening from returning, as he intended, to Duplin Caſtle, where he lately arrived on a viſit to his brother, after eſcaping the dangers of war, both in Walcheren and Portugal. In the morning he was anxious to get home betimes, that he might accompany his brother to church.

NOVEMBER 23.

A veſſel is arrived from a French port, which ſhe left laſt Monday. She has brought no news. Not a word is ſuffered to be publiſhed in the French Papers relative Maſſena's army.—Moiſt Sugar was at 3s. a pound, and Lump at 6s.—Coffee was alſo at 6s.

The Captain of the French privateer, Admiral Martin, juſt captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Amelia, will, we truſt, be treated by our Tranſport Board, as he well deſerves. Falling in with an Engliſh privateer in diſtreſs, with her pumps going, he no ſooner was informed of her ſituation, than he went on board her himſelf with planks, ropes, and pinners, and going on deck, told the Engliſh Captain he was more an object of his commiſſeration than of his enmity, and therefore he had brought ſome articles in the boat for his ſuccour, which being put on board, he rowed off, wiſhing him ſafe in port.

Yeſterday Mr. Adair, late Ambaſſador Extraordinary at Conſtantinople, had a long interview with Marquis Wellesley at Apſley Houſe.

COUNT DE GOTTORP.—Yeſterday morning, at half paſt ten o'clock, the Marquis Wellesley waited upon his Majeſty the King of Sweden, at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-ſtreet. After a long interview, the Noble Marquis conducted his Majeſty to his carriage, and went with him to the Foreign Office, whence they proceeded to the Admiralty; after which they viſited a number of Government Offices. In the evening his Majeſty dined with the Marquis, who received him at the front door, and conducted him to the drawing-room. Among the company invited on the occaſion were, the Earl of Harrowby, Major Armſtrong, Mr. Culling Smith, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Mainwaring, &c. &c.

On Tueſday laſt a Court Martial was held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Gladiator, in Portſmouth Harbour, on Wm Barnham Rider, Eſq. Commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Challenger, for Diſobedience of Orders, in having returned from the Weſt Indies to England, with Diſpatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Iſland of Curacoa, without having the previous authority of the Commander in Chief for that purpoſe. By the ſentence of the Court Captain Rider was adjudged to be diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſervice, but the Court being ſtrongly impreſſed that in the commiſſion of the offence, he was miſled by error of judgement, ariſing from the beſt motives for the welfare of his King and Country, earneſtly recommended Captain Rider to the favourable conſideration of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Chriſtiana, Nov. 12.

"An order of his Royal Majeſty has been received here, for the impoſition of an embargo on all Daniſh and Norwegian veſſels in the ports of Nor-way. This meaſure, which has for its object the raiſing of 4000 ſeamen, will continue in force till that number is completed. A ſimilar act is expected to take place in Zealand. The ſeamen thus levied are intended for the equipment of the Imperial Fleet in the Scheldt, and will, it is ſaid, proceed by Helſingburgh to Copenhagen, and from thence over the Belt to the Continent.

Lord Cullen, one of the Judges in the ſecond diviſion of the Court of Seſſion, and one of the Lords of Juſticiary, died on Wedneſday morning at Edinburgh. His Lordſhip was the eldeſt ſon of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Cullen.

The workmen belonging to Meſſrs. Elliot and Francis, the King's upholſterers, began yeſterday to fit up the private apartments in Buckingham

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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☞ Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.